

26·5; palatal foramen, length 7·9; back of incisors to molars 13·6; length of molar series 9·4.

The typical specimen, as well as the two new squirrels described in the August number of the 'Annals,' was obtained at an altitude of more than 3000 feet, Mr. Whitehead not commencing to collect until he had passed this height.

*Mus sabanus* may be readily distinguished from any of the species above mentioned by its enormously long tail, the peculiar coloration of its hands and feet, and by its size, *M. Edwardsi* alone being very materially larger, and all the others considerably smaller.

One species, however, also a native of Borneo, has a superficial resemblance to *M. sabanus*, although belonging to quite a different group of rats. This is *M. Mülleri*, Jent., of about the same size and with a nearly equally long tail, but which may be distinguished by its coarse *M. decumanus*-like fur, yellowish instead of rufous coloration, the less sharply-defined white underside, and by the quite uniformly brown-haired feet and tail.

XXXII.—Notes on Sphingidæ from the Malay Peninsula, and Description of a new Species of *Ambulyx* from North Borneo. By W. L. DISTANT.

DURING the time I was collecting and receiving butterflies from the Malay Peninsula as material for a recent publication a considerable number of Heterocera were also accumulated, which it is now proposed to work out. Of the family Sphingidæ I have received the following sixteen species; three more have been described by Mr. Butler, and another two recorded from Malacca by Mr. Walker. This brings the list of Sphingidæ found in the Malay Peninsula to twenty-one species, though doubtless many more remain to be discovered.

*In my own Collection.*

*Macroglossa proxima*, *Bull.*  
*Pergesa acteus*, *Cram.*  
*Panacra vigil*, *Guér.*  
*Chærocampa alecto*, *Linn.*  
 — *celerio*, *Linn.*  
 — *silhetensis*, *Walk.*  
 — *Lucasii*, *Walk.*  
 — *punctivenata*, *Bull.*

*Chærocampa nessus*, *Dru.*  
 — *erotus*, *Cram.*  
*Philampelus helops*, *Walk.*  
*Acherontia medusa*, *Bull.*  
 — *lachesis*, *Fabr.*  
*Protoparce orientalis*, *Bull.*  
*Pseudosphinx nyctiphanes*, *Walk.*  
*Diludia discistriga*, *Walk.*

*Described and Figured from Malacca.*Macroglossa obscuriceps, *Butl.*Lophura minima, *Butl.*Mimas terranea, *Butl.**Recorded from Malacca by Mr. Walker.*Macroglossa passalus, *Dru.*— corythus, *Boisd.*

Thanks to the exertions of Mr. Pryer I have been able to acquire some knowledge of the moths of Northern Borneo, and find, as with the butterflies, that the Malay and North-Bornean species are in very many cases identical. The following North-Bornean species, which is here described, may be sought for in the Malay Peninsula with every probability of success, as most of the Sphingidæ appear to be common to the two regions.

*Ambulyx Pryeri*, n. sp.

Anterior wings above pale reddish brown, the venation distinctly darker; a dark submarginal line reaching from apex to outer angle; a large, dark, rounded spot near base beneath the submedian nervure, and five very obscure olivaceous-brown spots on costal area, situate two above cell, the outermost continued to lower apical angle of cell by a waved line, and three linear between end of cell and apex of wing. Posterior wings warm ochraceous, with a large basal patch; a transverse median fascia, attenuated towards the abdominal margin, followed by a narrower waved and somewhat lunate fascia, also attenuated towards abdominal margin; a small subapical spot and another small submarginal spot near lower median nervule dark brownish, the basal markings darkest; between the median fascia and the outer margin the colour is speckled with brownish. Wings beneath ochraceous; anterior wings with the apical half much speckled with brownish, the outer margin violaceous brown; posterior wings with the markings above much fainter and pale reddish brown beneath. Body above pale reddish brown, the thorax with an oblique olivaceous-brown fascia on each side; body beneath and palpi warm ochraceous.

Exp. wings 144 millim.

*Hab.* North Borneo, Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*). Coll. Dist.This species is most closely allied to *A. liturata*, *Butl.*,

from which it differs by the paler anterior wings and the much larger basal spot to same; on the posterior wing it is also distinguished by the presence of the dark patch at base, and by the outer fascia being more lunate and channelled. The costal markings of the anterior wings are also smaller, whilst *A. Pryeri* is of a larger size and brighter hue than *A. liturata*.

Although no species of *Ambulyx* has yet been received from the Malay Peninsula, it is almost more than probable that several species are to be discovered there. The genus is an extensive one with a wide range, and the following is a geographical list of the species, which, I believe, is fairly complete, though of course subject by future comparison to analytical specific reduction.

#### Palearctic Region.

*Ambulyx ochracea*, *Butl.* (Japan).

#### Ethiopian Region.

*Ambulyx constrictilis*, *Walk.*  
— *Grandidieri*, *Mab.*

*Ambulyx Watersii*, *Butl.*  
— *Coquerelli*, *Boisd.*

#### Oriental Region.

*Ambulyx substrictilis*, *West.*  
— *maculifera*, *Walk.*  
— *liturata*, *Butl.*  
— *rhodoptera*, *Butl.*  
— *subocellata*, *Feld.*  
— *sericeipennis*, *Butl.*  
— *lahora*, *Butl.*  
— *turbata*, *Butl.*  
— *Moorei*, *Butl.*  
— *canescens*, *Walk.*

*Ambulyx rubricosa*, *Walk.*  
— *floralis*, *Butl.*  
— *auripennis*, *Moore.*  
— *junonia*, *Butl.*  
— *consanguis*, *Butl.*  
— *Elwesi*, *Druce.*  
— *argentata*, *Druce.*  
— *Thwaitesi*, *Moore.*  
— *Pryeri*, *Dist.*

#### Neotropical Region.

*Ambulyx strigilis*, *Linn.*  
— *eurycles*, *H.-S.*  
— *tigrina*, *Feld.*  
— *gannascus*, *Stoll.*  
— *rostralis*, *Boisd.*  
— *marginata*, *Butl.*  
— *eurysthene*s, *Feld.*

*Ambulyx sexoculata*, *Grote.*  
— *Guessfeldti*, *Dewitz.*  
— *Depuiseti*, *Oberth.*  
— *Palmeri*, *Boisd.*  
— *crethon*, *Boisd.*  
— *astygonus*, *Boisd.*  
— *lycidas*, *Boisd.*

One or two other species, either doubtfully belonging to the genus or described without habitat, which is still unknown, are not included in the above.